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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/528,513	03/18/2005	Tadashi Okuto	SNDN.P-002-USNP	4366

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EXAMINER
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MARTIN, ANGELA J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1795

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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03/24/2010

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket-oppedahl@oppedahl.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/528,513	<b>Applicant(s)</b> OKUTO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> ANGELA J. MARTIN	<b>Art Unit</b> 1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 16-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 16-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is responsive to the Remarks filed on October 30, 2009. The final on the record (filed 2/23/2010) is withdrawn upon request. However, the rejection is made non-final for the following reasons of record.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. Claims 1, 5, 6, 10, 14, 16, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ren et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,981,877 B2.

Rejection of claims 1, 5, 16, 19 drawn to a direct methanol fuel cell; claims 6, 10, 14 drawn to a method for use with a direct methanol fuel cell.

Ren et al., teach direct methanol fuel cell apparatus comprising: a fuel container; an anode adjacent the fuel container; a proton exchange membrane adjacent the anode; a cathode adjacent the proton exchange membrane; an oxygen supply adjacent the cathode (col. 5, lines 49-67; Fig. 1A, ref. 8 anode); the fuel container containing methanol in water at a first concentration (col. 9, lines 9-17); a cartridge selectively communicatively coupled with the fuel container; the cartridge containing fluid comprising methanol in water at a second concentration, the second concentration higher than the first concentration (col. 10, lines 1-8). The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the selective communicative coupling comprises a pump actuable by electronic means, said pump pumping fluid from the cartridge to the container (col. 10, lines 66-67 and col. 11, line 1). A method for use with a direct methanol fuel cell, the method comprising the

Art Unit: 1795

steps of: bringing a first solution of methanol in water at a first concentration into contact with an anode, the first solution contained within a container (col. 9, lines 5-17); bringing oxygen into contact with a cathode, the cathode adjacent a proton exchange membrane and the proton exchange membrane adjacent the anode (col. 5, lines 49-67); bringing a cartridge into communicative coupling with the container, the volume of the container being greater than volume of cartridge (Fig. 7, ref. 700 fuel container, ref. 702; col. 9, lines 63-67 and col. 10, lines 1-5), the cartridge containing a second solution of methanol in water at a second concentration, the second concentration higher than the first concentration (col. 9, lines 9-17). The method of claim 6 wherein the step of bringing the cartridge into communicative coupling with the container comprises actuating a pump, said pump pumping fluid from the cartridge to the container (col. 10, lines 66-67 and col. 11, line 1). The cartridge selectively communicatively coupled with the fuel container is stationary with respect to the fuel container (col. 9, lines 63-67 and col. 10, lines 1-5). Ren et al., teach a method for use with a DMFC as described above. It teaches the fuel cell can be portable and thus, stirring of the solution would occur as a result of a human user moving the fuel cell (col. 1, lines 29-32).

Thus, the claims are anticipated.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 2, 3, 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ren et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,981,877 B2.

Ren et al., teach direct methanol fuel cell apparatus as described above.

Thus, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because although the prior art of record does not recite the apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second concentration is at least double the first concentration; the apparatus of claim 2 wherein the second concentration is at least triple the first concentration; the method of claim 6 wherein the second concentration is at least double the first concentration; the method of claim 7 wherein the second concentration is at least triple the first concentration; Ren discloses the criticality of the fuel concentration in col. 10, lines 27-37: "As will be understood by those skilled in the art, it is desirable to mix the methanol or methanol solution with water in order to adjust the concentration of fuel delivered to the fuel cell. In some instances, a high concentration of fuel (or a pure methanol) may be needed to start up a system, or satisfy high power demands. A lower concentration fuel might be needed to continuously power a system or to provide power for critical, low power functions

Art Unit: 1795

such as maintaining non-volatile data in a personal digital assistant, while a system is powered down, similar to the functionality provided by a battery-backed NVRAM.” The Applicant does not discuss the criticality of having the second concentration double or triple the first concentration. Evidence of unexpected properties may be in the form of a direct or indirect comparison of the claimed invention with the closest prior art which is commensurate in scope with the claims. See *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980) and MPEP §716.02(d) - § 716.02(e).

4. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beckmann et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,737,181 B2.

Beckmann et al., teach a direct methanol fuel cell apparatus comprising: a fuel container; an anode adjacent the fuel container; a proton exchange membrane adjacent the anode; a cathode adjacent the proton exchange membrane; an oxygen supply adjacent the cathode (col. 2, lines 26-32); the fuel container containing methanol in water (col. 3, lines 20-30); and a stirrer (mixing pump) within the fuel container (col. 3, lines 20-34). The apparatus of claim 11 further comprising electronics operating the stirrer at intervals as a function of measurements made regarding the fuel cell apparatus (col. 4, lines 9-27). A method for use with a direct methanol fuel cell, the method comprising the steps of: bringing a solution of methanol in water into contact with an anode, the solution contained within a container; bringing oxygen into contact with a cathode, the cathode adjacent a proton exchange membrane and the proton exchange membrane adjacent the anode; at a later time, stirring the solution (col. 4, lines 9-27),

Art Unit: 1795

wherein the stirring occurs as a result of a stirring by a stirrer contained within the container (col. 4, lines 9-27).

Thus, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time the invention was made because the stirrer is to provide methanol to the anode of a fuel cell. The stirrer, regardless of its location, inside or outside of the container, facilitates the agitation/mixing of the liquid fuel.

5. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fisher et al., US 6,908,500.

Fischer et al., teach a direct methanol fuel cell apparatus comprising a pump (832) is used to facilitate the agitation/mixing of the liquid fuel. Figure 12, column 14, 49-60.

The purpose of the stirrer is to provide methanol to the anode of a fuel cell. Similarly, the reference discloses the use of a pump to provide methanol mixture to a fuel cell.

See figure 12.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103***

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Beckmann et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,737,181 B2 .

Beckmann et al., teach a method for use with a DMFC, method comprising steps of bringing a solution of methanol in water into contact with an anode (col. 1, lines 62-67 and col. 2, lines 1-4), solution within container; bringing oxygen into contact with a

Art Unit: 1795

cathode (col. 2, lines 7-9), cathode adjacent to proton exchange membrane and proton exchange membrane adjacent to anode; wherein the stirring occurs as a result of a human user moving the fuel cell while it is in use (col. 2, lines 47-50).

Thus, the claim is anticipated.

However, if the claim is not anticipated, in the alternative, the claim is obvious because if a human moves the fuel cell while it is in use, inherently, stirring would occur during its movement.

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

7. Claims 4, 9, 17, 18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The Applicant claims a pushing pin which punctures the cartridge in claims 4 and 9. Applicant claims a safety lock which prevents inadvertent pushing of the pin in claim 17 and the pin in claim 18.

### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments filed 7/27/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that "The most plausible and reasonable definition for the



Art Unit: 1795

word "adjacent" in the Appellant's present patent application, is where "adjacent" means "having a common endpoint or border", or at least "immediately preceding or following."

However, [www.webster-dictionary.org/definition/adjacent](http://www.webster-dictionary.org/definition/adjacent) defines "adjacent" as "near or close to but not necessarily touching". Thus, "adjacent" does not necessarily mean "touching". Therefore, the prior art of record still reads on the claims. The Applicant argues that the stirrer in the prior art of record is not within the container. However, the purpose of the stirrer is to provide methanol to the anode of a fuel cell. The stirrer, regardless of its location, inside or outside of the container, facilitates the agitation/mixing of the liquid fuel.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANGELA J. MARTIN whose telephone number is (571)272-1288. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dah-Wei Yuan can be reached on 571-272-1295. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1795

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AJM  
/Angela J. Martin/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1795